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detailed discussion and the most bitter denunciation, but the oil trust, the sugar trust, various railway combinations, and the Chicago Board of Trade do not escape the author's condemnation.

Mr. Lloyd's treatment of these subjects is always denunciatory and brilliantly sarcastic. Many striking aphorisms and cutting phrases are scattered throughout these essays. The political economists of his day who sought to explain industrial life on the basis of free competition receive their due share of attention. Yet Mr. Lloyd was not a constructive philosopher. He furnishes no analysis of industry by which we are able to explain this movement toward consolidation and his sole remedy is summed up in the phrase, national ownership, and he would not have been too particular about compensation for the property seized.

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#### NEW BOOKS

FLETCHER, W. M. *Incorporation, organization and management of general business corporations in Illinois.* (Chicago: Callaghan. 1910. \$7.50.)

MEADE, E. *Corporation finance.* (New York: Appleton. 1910. Pp. xii, 468. \$2.)

To be reviewed.

NOUEL, R. *Les sociétés par actions, la réforme.* (Paris: Alcan. 3.50 fr.)

PASSAMA, P. *L'intégration du travail.* (Paris: Larose et Tenin. 1910. Pp. xxiii, 342. 7.50 fr.)

Analyses the process of integration; an inductive study.

SULLIVAN, J. J. *American corporations.* (New York: Appleton. 1910. Pp. xiii, 455. \$2.)

To be reviewed.

THALLER, E. *Syndicats financiers d'émission, organisation, responsabilité.* (Paris: Rousseau. 1910. Pp. 56. 2 fr.)

WARSCHAUER, O. *Die monographische Darstellung der Aktiengesellschaften.* (Berlin: Vahlen. 1910. Pp. 42. 1 m.)

#### Labor and Labor Organizations

*A History of California Labor Legislation.* By LUCILE EAVES. (Berkeley: The University Press: 1910. Pp. xv, 461. \$4.)

Practically all investigators of labor conditions have confined their studies to eastern and middle western communities and have

entirely ignored the development of trade unionism and labor legislation in the states of the Pacific Coast. Consequently it is indeed gratifying to have this hitherto untouched field opened up for us by this monograph. The author covers the legislation and court decisions relating to the customary topics of the mechanics' lien, employers' liability, child and woman labor, Sunday laws, employment agencies, the injunction, the boycott, the union label, convict labor, and the length of the working day. Four chapters, one fifth of the volume, are devoted to a discussion of state and federal legislation regulating Chinese immigration. An introductory chapter presents a brief and sketchy history of the San Francisco labor movement from the earliest days down to date.

Several conditions existing to an unusual degree in California, give to this record, as presented by Miss Eaves, a peculiar interest. First, there is a most favorable environment, "a population of great intelligence and power of initiative, and an unusual freedom from the restraints of older communities" (p. xi) which together with the fact that "employer and employee started with a more equal division of power than has ever" characterized any of the "other great industrial centers of this country" (p. 439) have made possible the thoroughly democratic character of Californian society with its strong adherence to the right of freedom of contract. These things have been consistently mirrored in the decisions of the local and state courts and, in the absence of any vital interest on the part of the people as a whole, in the passage of remedial measures. "Even the laws protecting minors have received scanty support" (p. 441). Second, the conflict of races, Caucasian as opposed to Oriental, has given rise to problems unknown in other sections of the United States and has brought with it some very perplexing situations with their resultant unique and interesting solutions.

For the most part the work of the author has been admirably done. She has written in full sympathy with her subject, has gathered together a mass of valuable data, and has presented it in a logical and well-ordered manner. However she has permitted a number of errors to creep into the manuscript which a more careful study of sources would have enabled her to detect. For example, on page nine the author states that the house carpenters of Sacramento seem to have been the first workers in California to strike for higher wages, their strike taking place in

November and December, 1849. In fact they had been preceded by the carpenters of San Francisco who struck for higher wages on November 10, 1849. She also errs in giving Senator John M. Days the honor of having been the first president of the earliest federation of trade unions, formed in San Francisco in 1863. Mr. Days was not active in trade union circles until some ten years later. Throughout her discussion of the Kearney agitation against the Chinese she gives credit to the National Labor Union Party for certain things which were done by the Workingmen's Party of the United States (pp. 25-29). She also declares that Denis Kearney formed a branch of the latter organization in San Francisco in 1877 (p. 25), but the facts are that at no time during his life did he have any connection with that party. On page 52 she states that the first employers' association was formed in San Francisco in 1891, yet a similar organization existed as early as 1864. On page 201 she states that the eight hour bill of 1867 was permitted to die on the files, although the records of the legislature show that it was defeated in the State Senate by a vote of 18 to 19. These and similar errors, together with frequent statements which are surprisingly general and comprehensive in places where more detailed and exact accounts are desired and would be expected, lead one to question the accuracy of many of her declarations.

Criticism must also be directed against the manner in which at times she furnishes but a portion of the data and leaves the reader to surmise the remainder. This is to be noted for example on page 77 where as out of a clear sky she mentions the Union Labor Party without having previously given any information regarding what it was, how it originated, or what the causes were that led to its accession to power in the municipal politics of San Francisco; and on page 45 she mentions the Spreckels boycott and the Union Iron Works strike and leaves the reader to guess what they were all about; and on pages 109, 143, and 144 where she omits the dates of the passage of certain anti-Chinese measures; and also on page 42 where she does not state whether the International of which she is writing is the Black or the Red International. Numerous other instances of omission, which at times are confusing to the reader, could be cited if space permitted.

A final word must be added, commenting upon the surprising fact that although Miss Eaves has devoted practically one fifth

of her volume to a discussion of various anti-Chinese measures, she has neglected to consider any of the legislation directed against the immigration of the Japanese, the Koreans, and the Hindoos.

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*The Knights of St. Crispin, 1867-1874. A Study in the Industrial Causes of Trade Unionism.* By DON D. LESCOHIER. Bulletin of the University of Wisconsin; Economics and Political Science Series, Vol. VII, No. 1. (Madison, Wis. 1910. Pp. 64.)

The history of the Knights of St. Crispin has heretofore been known only in the scantiest outline. Until the appearance of Mr. Lescohier's monograph, a brief sketch contributed by the late Mr. Frank K. Foster to McNeill's "Labor Movement" contained practically all the available information concerning this interesting union. Mr. Lescohier has apparently exhausted the sources of information. His account is based primarily on the published proceedings of the union, and on the *American Workman* and the *Workingmen's Advocate*, for several years the official organs of the Knights.

Apart from the general interest which any careful and well-planned study of a trade union commands, Mr. Lescohier's study has a particular interest on account of the intimate relation which it reveals between the history of the Knights and the introduction of labor-saving machinery. The author makes it abundantly clear that it was the introduction of machinery and of the factory system into the shoe-making industry which caused the rise and phenomenal growth of the Knights. Moreover, the dominant policy of the Knights, the restriction of the employment of new workmen, was directly connected with the flooding of the industry with unskilled workmen. This, of course, was due to the introduction of machinery.

Mr. Lescohier is least successful in those few parts of his work where he steps aside from a purely historical treatment to discuss general questions of trade-union policy. In comparing, for example, the successful policy of the Typographical Union, with reference to the introduction of the linotype, with the unsuccessful policy of restriction adopted by the Knights of St. Crispin, he bases his conclusions on the assumption that the Printers were